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Some other restrictions may also be necessary to create and maintain a preference for home training. Such establishments should not be situated in the centre of cities, but at the distance of a few miles, like the nurseries of London. When they are created for agricultural districts, many advantages would be derived from having only one establishment for a considerable area.

Great care should also be taken that the means adopted in the industrial training of children in such establishments do not interfere with the success of self-supported labourers, and that the expedients adopted to procure them situations in service, do not displace the children of the industrious from employment, and diminish their chances of self-support.

But though these expedients may be legitimately adopted, to create a preference in the minds of the children and in the minds of their relatives for the training of an orphan under the roof of a relative, such expedients cannot be employed in the department of religious instruction, or of moral and industrial training, nor in the means adopted for imparting such an amount of secular knowledge, and conveying such an acquaintance with their social duties, as may enable the children to become useful and respectable members of this class in society. Religious instruction and moral and industrial training cannot be rendered meagre in order to prevent the undue reliance of this class of claimants on the public funds, or on the public sympathies; but on the contrary, the standard to be followed in conveying religious knowledge to orphans, and in regulating their moral training, is not certainly to be found in the great majority of the cottages of the industrious classes, among whom it is to be feared the examples of skill and success in these departments of education are rare. We may hope to receive some hints for our guidance from the care which the best instructed artisans bestow on the industrial education of their children; but in the department of secular knowledge we are to be led by clearer lights to do that which we may deem most expedient to render the children hardy, industrious, and intelligent members of the working classes.

In none of these departments can we render the means adopted to instruct and elevate the children meagre, because they may happen at present to be meagre among the poor; we must depend on other circumstances attending their position for the action of a healthful stimulus on the minds of their relatives, creating and sustaining natural sympathies, and the exertions which spring from them.

A Further List of Statistical Papers printed by the Houses of Parliament during the present Session of 1837-8.—(Continued from page 183.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

No.

174 Criminal Offenders—In Counties Cavan, Galway and Wicklow, and in Drogheda, 1836-7.

185 Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Bill—Evidence before Select Committee.

192 Passes to Discharged Prisoners—Number Granted and Forged, 1836-7.

205 Finance—Exchequer Balances; Debt Created and Redeemed; Advances Repaid, 5th April, 1831-38.

206 Finance—Exchequer Bills outstanding, 5th April, 1831-38.

- 207 Imports and Exports, United Kingdom—Total Official and Real Value, 1835-37.
- 209 Savings' Banks—Number of Depositors and Sums Deposited in last Quarter, 1830-37.
- 211 Criminal Offenders—In Counties Dublin, Mayo and Tipperary, and in Dublin, 1836-7.
- 214 Finance—Income and Expenditure of United Kingdom, Years ending April, 1831-38.
- 227 Oxford and Great Western Union Railway Bill—Evidence before Select Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

- No. 387 Metropolis Turnpike Roads—Annual Report of Commissioners.
- 459 Caledonian Canal—Annual Report of Commissioners.
- 467 Tobacco—Quantities Imported, Entered for Consumption, Sent Out, and in Stock, 1837.
- 471 Illegitimate Children—Coroners Inquests on, England and Wales, 1832-37.
- 472 Prussian Commercial Union—Treaties, Tariff; Names and Population of States in the Union.
- 475 Coal Trade, Port of London—Report of Select Committee, with Evidence.
- 477 Law Courts, Westminster—Writs of Trial; Causes Tried, 1837-8.
- 488 Combinations of Workmen—First Report of Select Committee, with Evidence.
- 495 Land Tax, Middlesex—Assessments made, collected, and paid over; Surplus, 1821-36.
- 499 Government Annuities—Stock Received; Amount and Terms of Annuities, 1829-37.
- 506 Poor Prisoners, London—Sums paid by County Treasurers, 1836-7.
- 519 Deficiency and Exchequer Bills—Amount Held and Advances Made by Bank of England, 1832-38.
- 520 Negro Education; Windward and Leeward Islands—Report of Commissioner, 1838.
- 522 Bankruptcies and Insolvencies—Number in each Month, 1833-38.
- 528 Finance—Public Income and Expenditure under each Head, 1835-37.
- 530 Lighthouses, Ireland—Receipt and Expenditure, 1837.
- 531 Electors, Ireland—In Continuation of Paper No. 329.
- 533 Slave Vessels Captured—Number brought before Courts of Mixed Commissions, 1828-37.
- 539 Poor Law Amendment Act—Paper, containing a Report on Causes of Fever in the Metropolis.
- 542 Wine and Spirits—Wine, Stock of; Spirits, Imported, Exported, Consumed, and Stock of, 1835-37.
- 543 Army Prize Money—Amount Unclaimed, and Application thereof, 1809-37.
- 546 Insolvent Debtors—Numbers Discharged and Remanded, 1835-37.
- 554 Beer Houses, &c.—Licenses Granted; Insolvencies; Police and Excise Convictions, 1835-38.
- 562 Barilla—Quantities Entered for Consumption, 1833-38.
- 563 Thames Passengers—Report of Select Committee of House of Lords.
- 564 Window Duty—In the 12 Towns in England contributing the Largest Amount.
- 584 Army Punishments—Number Imprisoned; Nature of Offences; Term of Imprisonment, 1831-37.
- 596 Prisons, Jamaica—Report of Commissioner, 1838.

PRESENTED BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY.

- Revenue, Population, and Commerce of United Kingdom—Statistical Tables, Part 6, 1836.
- Sickness and Mortality among the Troops in the West Indies—Report.
- Inspectors of Prisons—Third Report, England, Home District.